

Post's Department.



FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

ODE TO MUSIC.

The strains have fled, those sounds so soft and sweet,

No more across the fading landscape float; Yet still its murmuring the ear would greet, With its best tone, its last, its dying note.

Music how dear when sombre midnight reigns, When driving winds are hush'd a gentle rest, When lonely silence wraps the list'ning plain, And calm tranquility pervades the breast.

Again it comes from yonder rocky steep, In plaintive harmony it glides along, And scarce the fingers cease the chords to sweep, Till echo chaunts again the minstrel's song.

Musick thy charms can tame the savage breast, Can soothe affliction's lone and dreary hour; Give even to gloomy scenes—a pleasing zest, Then hast thy blest, thy soul-reviving power.

HARP OF THE WEST.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

A WISH

For the recovery of *Miss M******, Oh! friend of pain, withdraw thy fang From virtue's anguish'd form; Nor let that breast contain thy pang, To life's best feelings warm.

'Tis hard to see the heavy eye, To hear the languid voice; Unable still to sooth the sigh, Or bid the mind rejoice.

Come then Hygie! goddess fair! Restore the maid we love, Shed o'er her form thy blessings rare, Again each bliss to prove,

Oh! grant the wish ye gracious powers, These humble lines convey— Give health to cheer her pensive hours, And joy's unclouded day.

IMPATIENCE.

From the N. Y. Constellation.

AN ALMANAC OF FORTUNE.

There is a disposition very prevalent among the human species to look into their future destiny; to endeavor to ascertain beforehand what is to be their condition—whether rich or poor—fortunate or unfortunate—happy or miserable. That they may learn all these things without going to a fortune teller, and thus save both time and money—we have, with great care, study and observation, concocted for their use the following infallible rules. All that is necessary to the correct understanding of them is for the reader just to recollect the month in which he was born. They are arranged after the plan of the French Almanac, now widely circulating in the newspapers; but, in point of perfect accuracy, will be found very far to excel that foreign production—especially when applied to the latitude and longitude of this our first rate, true republican and ever-beloved country.

N. B. To be especially read when the moon is in *perige*, and near the full. But will answer, upon a pinch, for any other time.

JANUARY.—He that is born in January and lives to be a hundred years old, will see many a cold day, and meet with many a heart equally as cold. His nose, unless well protected with fur or some other warm commodity, will become as blue as a red potatoe every time he ventures to face a north easter, when the mercury is below zero; and both his ears and his feet will stand a tolerable chance to be frozen on the same occasion. In love matters, it will in all probability go hard with him, should he chance to woo an aicile and marry a mustard pot. Should he happen to fail in money matters, he will, ten to one, be as poor as Job's turkies; and finally, whether rich or poor, he will die for want of breath.

FEBRUARY.—Those who are born in February will, for the most part, never know on which side their bread is buttered; not because they will be stone blind or devoid of taste, but because the butter will be spread so thin. Many of them will fail in their own speculations; and more still will speculate upon other people's failings. Those who have one quaker foot, will never make good dancers; and those who have two, in all likelihood, will not dance at all. And every son and daughter of them, unless they get married or die in season, will be old bachelors and old maids. Do not be born in this month if you can help it.

MARCH.—Those who enter the world in March will seldom meet with too much either of love, friendship or compassion. They will, many a time fall down and bump their heads in infancy; will frequently beg in vain for gingerbread and play things in childhood; will have more conceit than either knowledge or good sense, in youth; and have cause to complain, in a greater or less degree of the many hard rubs they will meet with during the rest of their lives. They will every winter be liable to colds and coughs; and, if they do not die of some other disease, will be very likely to go off by a pleurisy or consumption.

APRIL.—Those who are born in April, will presently begin to cry; and, should they live to grow up, will shed a great many tears before their life is finished. The females, when they have the hysterics, will laugh and cry in the same breath; and the males will generally have cause enough to weep without an onion. Many of the women will have elegant heads of hair, if they do not spoil it with combs and curling-irons; and many of the men will be in the habit of getting shaved. Most

of the women will get married if they can; and the grey mare will frequently be the better horse. As for the men, they will some of them be rich, and the rest from poor to middling.

MAY.—Those who are born in May, if they have light hair, will very often have blue eyes, and fair complexions. Many of the males will be nearly six feet high, and many of the females will possess a beautiful shape, if they do not spoil it by dress. Both male and female will be much inclined to fall in love especially between the ages of sixteen and twenty five; and should they make prudent matches, enjoy good health, possess a good temper, have obedient children, and plenty of money, they will be apt to lead a very comfortable life.

JUNE.—Those who are born in June, and escape disease, will be as blooming as the rose, and will scarcely know what pain is. They will for the most part be ardent lovers—the men of good eating, and the women of fine clothes. The men will generally be as happy as circumstances will allow; and will contrive by hook or crook, to live out all their days. The women will be exceedingly pleasant when they are in a good humor; and, with a few exceptions, will live as long as they can. They will, a majority of them, get married, and leave a plenty of heirs. Some of them will leave estates, and some will not; and where there is nothing left to quarrel about, there will be the less litigation.

JULY.—This is usually a hot month to be born in; and many of the July flowers will fall before they arrive to maturity.—A great many of the men will be fools, and a great many of the women coquettish—Those who are married, unless they should happen to agree, will be apt to quarrel like cats and dogs; and those who live and die single, will never know what it is to be married. The men, when they are provoked, will very often fly in a passion; and the women, under similar circumstances, will sometimes pout so as to spoil their beauty; and neither males nor females will enjoy a moment's happiness until they get fairly over their anger.

AUGUST.—Very few persons would be born in August if they could help it; and of those who are born, very few are either wiser, healthier, or happier, than they should be. They are generally subject to sad disappointments, and hardly ever attain to the full height of their wishes.—Those who lay plans to get immensely rich, will mostly fail in their schemes; and those who marry for love, will be very apt to wish they had married for money—and vice versa. The sons, unless they have a particular regard for truth, will many of them be liars; and the daughters, not a few of them, will be notorious chitterboxes. Many of both sexes will die of cholera morbus, fever or some other complaint; and not one in a dozen will live to be a hundred years old.

SEPTEMBER.—This is a very clever month to be born in, for those that live and do well. The men with good luck and good management, will get as rich as Creesus; and the women, let them have their own way, will generally marry agreeable to their wishes. The men will be the most obliging of husbands, when it suits their interest and inclinations; and the women will be the kindest creatures in the world, when it conports with their humor. A number, both male and female, will live to a good old age; a large portion of them will die in their beds; and their rest will rarely, if ever, be disturbed by the janglings of their heirs.

OCTOBER.—Those who are born in October will be endued with a great variety of passions, feelings and appetites. Their persons will also be various; some will be tall and some short; some thin and some thick; some will be brown and some fair; some will be sweet and some sour; and the rest will be just as it happens. As to their fortunes in life, they will differ no less than their minds and their persons; some will get exceedingly rich, and some remain exceedingly poor; and none of them will carry a cent out of the world with them.

NOVEMBER.—Many of those who are born in November, if there be any truth in signs, will have occasion to laugh out of the wrong side of their mouths. Their heads will often be where their feet should be, and vice versa. Those of them who have the hyp, will be gloomy and desponding; and those who get tired of life, will murder themselves, if they can muster courage. A great part of those who dislike matrimony, will never get married; and several of those who wish to get married, will live and die single.

DECEMBER.—Those who come into the world in December, will be born at the tale end of the year. In many of their designs and speculations they will utterly fail; and in others they will be a day after the fair. Those who build castles in the aerial regions, will find them vanish away; and those who contemplate them on the solid earth, will seldom have the pleasure of seeing them arise. Politicians will be selfish; coquettish will be foolish; cross wives will be unhappy; jealous husbands will be ridiculous; and noisy hypocrites will miss the way to heaven.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.—It is a singular fact that we republicans are abundantly more exclusive in our feelings in some respects than our monarchical neighbors. In England it is common to see respectable and gentle people open their pews when a black stranger enters the church; and at hotels, nobody thinks it a degradation to have a colored traveller set at the same table. We have heard a well-authenticated anecdote,

which illustrates the different state of feeling in two countries on this subject. A wealthy American citizen was residing in London, at which time the famous Mr. Prince Saunders was there. The London breakfast hour is very late; and Prince Saunders happened to call on the American while his family were taking their morning repast. Politeness and native good feelings prompted to ask her guest to take a cup of coffee; but then, the prejudices of society—how could she get over them? True, he was a gentleman in character, manners, and dress—but he had a black skin; and how could white skins sit at the same table with him? If his character had been as black as hell, the difficulty might have been overcome, how ever reluctantly; but his skin being black it was altogether out of the question.

So the lady sipped her coffee, and Prince Saunders sat at the window, occasionally speaking in reply to conversation addressed him. At last all retired from the breakfast table; and then the lady, with an air of sudden recollection, said, 'I forgot to ask if you had breakfasted, Mr. Saunders; won't you allow me to give you a cup of coffee?' 'I thank you, madam,' he replied, with a dignified bow, 'I am engaged to breakfast with the Prince Regent this morning.'—*Massachusetts Journal*.

A little man asked how it happened that many beautiful ladies took up but with indifferent looking husbands, after many fine offers? was thus aptly answered by a mountain maiden—A young friend of hers during a walk, requested her to go into a delightful canebrake, and there get him the handsomest reed, and she must get it in once going round. She went and coming out brought him quite a crooked one—When he asked her if this was the handsomest one she saw, 'Oh no,' replied she I saw many finer as I passed along but I kept on in hopes of a much better, until I had got very near through and then I was obliged to take the best that was left.

Benefit of the Springs.—A lady brought a child to a physician in Utica, to consult him about its precious health. Among other things she inquired if he did not think the springs would be useful.

'Certainly, Madam,' replied the doctor, as he eyed the child, and then took a large pinch of snuff—'I haven't the least hesitation in recommending the springs, and the sooner you apply the remedy the better.

'You really think it would be good for the dear little thing, don't you?'

'Upon my word, it's the best remedy I know of.'

'What springs would you recommend, Doctor?'

'Any will do, madam where you can get plenty of good water.'

[N. Y. Constellation.]

Marriage enlarges the scene of our happiness and miseries. A marriage of love, is pleasant; a marriage of interest, easy; and a marriage where both agree, is happy.

SAMUEL HILL, respectfully informs his friends and patrons, that a portion of the establishment of the *VINCENNES GAZETTE*, has been transferred to R. Y. CADDINGTON, and will hereafter be printed and published by SAMUEL HILL and R. Y. CADDINGTON. They beg leave to submit to their friends and the public, the subjoined prospectus of their newspaper.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
VINCENNES GAZETTE,
A Weekly Newspaper established at Vincennes, Ind.

Edited by SAMUEL HILL and published by SAMUEL HILL & R. Y. CADDINGTON.

This paper was commenced in October 1830 and has been published regularly ever since, a period of fourteen months, a time sufficient to test its usefulness to the community. During this period its political character has been strongly developed, and its leading features have been in strict accordance with what has been emphatically termed the "American System," namely, the support of home industry by a protecting tariff on foreign goods; the encouragement of internal improvements; and in all cases a decided preference of measures and not men.

A free press is the palladium of the people's rights. The *GAZETTE* is unawed by executive proscription, and unaided by governmental or "By Authority" patronage. It looks to the people only for support. It is therefore at this time, that the Proprietors solicit the particular attention and require the patronage and assistance of their friends, and those who agree with them in politics.

TERMS.

The *GAZETTE* will be published every Saturday, on a super-saturn street, and issued to subscribers in Vincennes, or placed in the post-office for distant subscribers, at two dollars per annum in advance, two dollars and fifty cents six months after subscribing, or three dollars at the expiration of the year. As want of punctuality is a formidable drawback, payment in advance would be preferred.

Country produce delivered in Vincennes at the steam mill of Messrs. Marron & Hunter or H. D. Wheeler, will be received at the market price in payment for subscriptions.

Advertisements will be inserted at one dollar per square for three insertions, and twenty-five cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Subscribers will be at liberty to discontinue their paper on paying arrearages; but a failure to notify of a wish to discontinue, in conformity to the terms, will be considered a new engagement.

SAMUEL HILL,
R. Y. CADDINGTON.

The postage must be paid on all letters or communications addressed to the Editor.

Vincennes, November 28, 1831.

NEW GOODS.

BURTCH & HEBERD

HAVE received from Philadelphia, a general

assortment of FALL and WINTER

GOODS,

which they offer for sale low for cash, or most

kinds of country produce.

Vincennes, Oct. 1, 1831.

1831.

MARRON & HUNTER

Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that their new

GRIST MILL

is now completed. They will in future endeavor to keep on hand, at all times, fresh meal and flour, which are determined to sell at fair price, or CASH only. No orders will be accepted, after this notification, unless the *Gazette* accompanies them.

Those who may have accounts at the Vincennes Steam Mill, are informed that Cash payments will be expected for every article they may have purchased at that establishment.

The proprietors are prepared to execute all orders for Plank and Scaulding, of every description, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Mr. Marron & Hunter have received a con-

signment of

100 Barrels of

KEENAWHA SALT,

which they will dispose of low.

Vincennes, 7th May, 1831.—32tf

EAGLE FACTORY.

REYNOLDS & BONNER,

VINCENNES, INDIANA.

HAVE on hand, and will constantly keep

for sale at their Factory in Vincennes,

COTTON YARN,

of their own manufacture and of a very superior

quality. Merchants and others can be supplied

with any quantity. Orders accompanied by

the cash will be attended to immediately.

Vincennes, August 26, 1831.—25tf

17th June.

SAMUEL TOMLINSON,
JOHN ROSS.

Vincennes, Oct. 8, 1831. 3-3m.

CONVEYANCING.

The subscriber will attend to Conveyancing and to the preparation of papers necessary for the settlement of estates in the Probate Court, he will also execute writings of all descriptions on reasonable terms.

SAMUEL HILL.

November 17, 1831.

WINTER GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received forty-seven packages of GOODS, suitable for the present season.—Also, brown and bleached DOMESTICS, wool and fine HATS, Whitmore Cotton Cards, &c.

CHAMBERS & GARVIN

Louisville, Ky. Nov. 23, 1831. 10-11

FOR SALE!

400 ACRES OF LAND,

LYING in the Old Donation, and numbered 144. It will be sold at much less than the price of Congress-lands. For further particulars, apply at the Gazette Office.

17th June.

REYNOLDS & BONNER,

VINCENNES, INDIANA.

HAVE on hand, and will constantly keep

for sale at their Factory in Vincennes,